

Canadian General Hospital, Unit No 4 (University of Toronto)

Miscellaneous

1914-15
(NA)

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
TORONTO, APRIL 9TH, 1915.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM—

As you are probably aware, the War Office through the Dominion Government has accepted the offer from the University of Toronto of a Hospital of 1,040 beds for overseas service in France. The Government will provide the equipment required by military regulations. In order, however, that the Hospital may render the best service to the wounded it is necessary to raise in addition a large amount of money that will be used for supplies in connection with the general routine of the Hospital and also for the equipment that the surgeons and physicians will need.

For this purpose the sum of at least \$30,000 is required at once. Already about \$15,000 has been contributed. Though large contributions are being made, one of \$2,500 having been received, the smallest amounts will be gratefully accepted. Contributions should be made payable to Dr. A. Primrose, Secretary of the Medical Faculty, or to Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, 112 College Street, Treasurer of the Ladies' Committee.

Large quantities of sheets, socks, hospital shirts, bandages, and of all kinds of surgical and medical supplies will be required. If graduates and friends of the University in different localities will undertake to get circles in their communities to be responsible for sending in from time to time contributions either of money or of the above-mentioned supplies, their endeavour will be greatly appreciated. Supplies are to be sent to the Red Cross Society, 77 King Street East, Toronto, and marked "No. 4 Canadian General Hospital (University of Toronto)".

In order to avoid wasteful effort on the part of our helpers, specifications as to the kind of supplies required are given in the Red Cross circular, copies of which, if not already on hand, may be secured by sending a post card to 77 King Street East, Toronto.

It is requested that notification be sent at once to either Dr. Primrose or Mrs. Starr as to what is being undertaken.

The Hospital will, it is expected, be ordered to the front almost immediately. The large company of physicians and surgeons and their helpers may indeed have gone forward before this circular reaches those to whom it is addressed. The demands made upon us may be sudden and very heavy. Promptness as well as generosity in aid will promote greatly the efficiency of the work undertaken.

R. A. FALCONER,
President.

SOPHIA H. WRONG,
Convener of Ladies' Finance Committee.

The
Canadian
Red Cross
Society

Suggestions for Work
and Surgical Supplies

(Spring Edition)



Compiled by
Superintendent of Supplies
Mrs. Plumptre

Head Office
77 King St., East
Toronto, Canada

(Seventh Edition)

April, 1915.



ARE OUR SUPPLIES NEEDED?

Here is an answer from a Canadian Nursing Sister at a Hospital on Salisbury Plain:—

“Please tell any of the dear people who send Red Cross things that they will never know what a blessing the things they have made are. Some of them have been issued to us, and everything is useful, and just what is needed. They cannot make too many handkerchiefs, night shirts, pyjamas, etc. We are taking great care of them; they are valuable, I can tell you.”

The Compiler wishes to express her thanks to Miss Gunn, Supt. of Nurses in Toronto General Hospital, and to Miss Lindsay (who nursed the wounded after the battle of Mons) for their valuable assistance in preparing these suggestions, and also to the Secretary of Canadian Textile Association for his help with regard to sizes of needles and yarns.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Red Cross Society is organized to collect money and goods for the relief of the sick and wounded in war.

Head Office and Receiving Warehouse,
77 King Street East, Toronto.

Branch Warehouse: 1 Campbell Road,
Halifax, N.S.

NEEDS OF THE SOCIETY

1. MONEY—

This is the first and most urgent need of the Society. It can at any moment be converted into the most necessary supplies and can be easily sent to any place.

2. OTHER SUPPLIES—

As some persons, more especially the women of the country, can give work and not money; and as some goods are better made by hand than bought, the following suggestions are offered to individuals and working parties who are desirous of helping.

Women organized for sewing should not spend money on buying the supplies which have simply to be shipped away as bought, as these can be better bought at Headquarters, but they are recommended to spend money on materials to work up into such garments as shirts, pyjamas, dressing gowns, bed jackets, night-shirts and hospital suits, or socks, knee caps or kit bags, all of which require careful making.

NOTES

1. All the articles enumerated under A, B, C, and D are needed unless notice to the contrary is sent out. It is not necessary to ask which are most wanted.

2. We cannot have too large a quantity of these garments, which are supplied to the sick and wounded and not to the "well" soldiers in camp, but it must be remembered that the wounded have to travel, and need many garments besides ordinary hospital supplies.

A.—GARMENTS

In making these garments, Butterick's patterns should be used. These patterns are presented to the Red Cross Society by the Butterick Publishing Co., and should only be used in Red Cross work. Sets of five patterns will be issued to any women's society applying for them to the Superintendent of Supplies, 77 King St. East, Toronto, enclosing 10 cents for mailing.

Do not apply to the Butterick Co. direct.

This must not be understood to mean that no other patterns are useful, but these are suggested to standardize the work.

The following garments are required.—

Bed Jackets (No. 136), flannel or eiderdown.

Pyjamas (No. 130), flannelette or lightweight flannel. Finish trousers with tape running string.

Night Shirts (No. 131), factory cotton.

Night Shirts, surgical (No. 133), factory cotton.

Day Shirts (No. 7003), flannel. This pattern requires a 2-inch box pleat in the back.

Dressing Gown (No. 132), heavy flannel or soft, thick tweed.

Hospital Suits (No. 130), blue or grey flannel, lined white flannelette.

All collars should be at least 16½ inches, and should vary up to 18 inches. Mark all garments with size of collar and tie up each size in a separate parcel.

Bed Socks.—Cut two pieces of eiderdown the shape of the foot of a sock or moccasin, but considerably larger, and with four inches of leg. Sew the two pieces together down the back,

along the sole, and over the top of the foot, leaving an opening in the leg at the front. Hem or face the top of the leg so as to form a casing, and in this run a tape, leaving the ends long enough to tie. When complete, the socks should look like a pair of overshoes, or large boots.

B.—KNITTED GOODS

Yarns and Knitting Needles.—Owing to the many different names under which yarn is sold, giving little guidance as to weight of yarn or size of needles required, the following information is furnished:—

In order to ascertain the size of yarn, take a one oz. knot or skein and count the strands in it.

Yarn which runs 30 to 36 strands to the ounce is suitable for socks, and would require about No. 13 or 14 needles.

The coarser yarn is generally sold in quarter-pound skein or knots, and runs about 96 strands to the skein. This requires about No. 11 or 12 needle, and makes a heavy sock.

Needles—All needles, bone, celluloid and steel, are supposed to be numbered according to the same scale. No. 10, for instance, should be exactly the same in steel as in bone.

The standard gauge is Morall's Bell Gauge, and needles should be tested by being passed through mouth of opening into round hole, with the exception of Nos. 1 to 5, which must be passed through the holes.

Cholera Belts—Money for these is required, as our Red Cross Commissioner in England writes that neither hand-knit nor flannel belts are acceptable to the soldiers, and asks that woven belts only be supplied.

Day Sock.—Measurements of finished sock:—Length from top of sock to bottom of heel, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Length of foot, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Length of

ribbing, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Length of leg to commencement of heel, 12 inches.

Materials Required—Six ounces 3-ply Wheeling or 4-ply Fingering, 36 or 37 strands; four steel knitting needles, No. 13. This makes a large sock.

Cast on 68 stitches; rib $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2 plain, 2 purl; knit plain $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches (12 inches in all).

Heel.—Knit plain 34 stitches on to one needle; turn, purl back these 34 stitches; turn, knit plain; repeat these two rows (always slipping the first stitch) sixteen times (17 in all).

With the inside of the heel towards you: purl 19 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 6 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 7 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 8 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 9 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 10 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 11 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 12 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 13 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 14 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 15 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 16 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 17 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 18 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit 1.

Pick up and knit 18 stitches down the side of the heel piece.

Knit the 34 stitches of the front needles (on to one needle). Pick up and knit the 18 stitches at the other side of the heel piece. Divide the heel stitches on to the two side needles, and knit

right round again to the centre heel.

First needle: knit to within 3 stitches of the front end of side needle, knit 2 together, knit 1.

Front needle plain.

Third needle: knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped stitch over, knit plain to end of needle.

This reducing to be done every other row until there are 69 stitches on the needles.

Knit plain until the foot (from the back of the heel) measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Toe.—Divide the 69 stitches between the 3 needles, 23 on each.

1st row: knit together 1st and 2nd stitches on each needle.

2nd row: knit together 2nd and 3rd stitches on each needle.

3rd row: knit together 3rd and 4th stitches on each needle.

And so on, beginning again with 1st and 2nd stitches after reaching the last stitches on each needle. Decrease to 9 stitches. Draw wool through stitches, and darn in carefully.

N.B.—1. Socks need not have a seam stitch.

2. Socks must not have a ridge under the heel nor at the end of the toe.

3. Do not knit coarse yarn on fine needles.

4. Never finish a toe by placing stitches on two needles and casting off from both needles together. Never do this under heel.

5. Always wash socks before giving them in.

Kneecap—(Need not be made in pairs).

Required: $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fine fingering. (about 60 threads to the oz.)

5 No. 12 needles, with one extra needle, not necessarily same size.

Cast on 97 stitches, 24 on three needles and 25 on fourth.

Last stitch is seam stitch, and goes under knee.

1st round to 24th round, —Rib 2 and 2. Seam stitch alternately purl and plain.

25th—Knit.

26th and 27th—Purl.

28th—Knit.

29th—Knit 10 stitches, and take off these 10 stitches with seam stitch and 10 beyond (21 stitches in all) on to spare needle or string.

Continue 29th round, knitting 43 stitches.

30th round—Turn, slip 1, purl 9.

31st round—Turn, slip 1, knit 12.

32nd round—Turn, slip 1, purl 15.

33rd round to 52nd round—Continue as above, working in three more stitches each round, until all the stitches are worked in except the 21 on the seam stitch needle.

53rd to 73rd round—20 rounds plain on all 97 stitches.

74th round—Knit 10 stitches after seam stitch, and take off these 10 stitches with seam stitch and 10 more stitches (as before) on extra needle.

Continue 74th round, knitting 75 stitches. (This leaves 3 unworked).

75th round—Turn, slip 1, purl 71.

76th to 97th round—Turn, slip 1, knit 68. Continue as above, working in three less stitches each round, till only 10 stitches are left unworked.

97th, on needle opposite seam stitch needle.

98th round—Knit.

99th round—Purl.

100th round—Purl.

101st round—Knit.

102nd to 126th round—Rib 2 and 2.

Cast off loosely.

Scarves—These are not needed at present.

Face Cloths—Soft cotton as used for dish cloths; about 9 inches square; loosely knit. Children and inexpert knitters might make these.

Heel-less Operation Stockings—8½ oz. white double knitting wool, about 6 ply, 4 No. 8 bone needles, 68 stitches. Rib 2-2 for 34 inches. Toe as for sock.

Heel-less Bed Sock—Needles and wool as in operation stockings. Rib 10 inches; plain 10 inches. Toe as before. Pack white socks and stockings in factory cotton.

C.—HOLD-ALLS OR KIT-BAGS

Kit Bag or Hold-all—(To hang above soldier's cot in hospital).

Coarse linen or canvas, about 18 inches x 21 inches, with rings at corners to hang by. Pockets containing comb, brush, tooth-brush and paste. Towels, wash cloth, soap. Pair of py-jamas, shirt, socks, and soft slippers. Also 12 sheets of paper, envelopes in rubber band, and pencil. Shaving requisites, handkerchiefs and toilet paper.

Pattern bag is loaned by C. R. C. S., 77 King Street East, Toronto.

Housewives are not needed at present.

D.—BEDDING

Pillows—25 x 17 inches. Clean ticks.

Pillow Slips to fit pillows, with no tapes or buttons, but about 9 inches longer than pillow.

Sheets—60 x 90. Ready laundered. Good quality not necessary.

Towels—Huckaback or Turkish.

Wash Cloths.—Turkish or knit.

Blankets—Grey or Brown. 80 x 60.

E.—MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Pneumonia Jackets.—Of cotton wool and cheesecloth or canton flannel, should only be made under direction of nurse or doctor.

Handkerchiefs (for the hospital).—Should be of unhemmed cheesecloth, 18 x 18, laundered. Tie up in dozens.

Men's handkerchiefs, of ordinary size, ready laundered, are also acceptable. Tie up in dozens.

Money is urgently needed to purchase rubber goods, invalid foods, drugs, and other hospital appliances.

F.—SURGICAL SUPPLIES

N.B.—(1) These suggestions are primarily intended for the guidance of doctors and nurses who are good enough to supervise the preparation of such supplies, and to whom the Red Cross Society is greatly indebted for their willing help. Ladies who cannot obtain such skilled advice are advised not to undertake the preparation of surgical supplies.

(2) If any difficulty is experienced in obtaining the necessary materials for these supplies in local centres, orders may be sent to the Superintendent of Supplies, Head Office, 77 King St. East, who will have the orders filled and sent C.O.D. The exact address of the person to whom the parcel is to be sent must be enclosed with the order.

(3) These are "suggestions" and not "regulations." They are intended for guidance as to the general line of articles required. Doctors and nurses who are supervising this work will know how to vary the articles, and also what additional ones might be made. It is safe to say that any surgical dressing or supply which will stand packing and transportation will be of use in Red Cross work.

(4) It is of the greatest importance that all supplies should be packed according to directions, and that the contents of each parcel should be fully described on the outside, with number of articles, size of articles, etc.

SURGICAL

1.—DRESSINGS

The Red Cross Society can make use both of surgical "kits" consisting of 2 pads (1 large, 1 small), 2 compresses, 6 wipes; and also of the same class of articles packed "in bulk"—i.e., pads alone, compresses alone, etc.

2.—MATERIALS NEEDED

(a) Hospital gauze, 36 inches wide.

(b) Good quality non-absorbent cotton, usually purchased in packages of six or eight ounces.

(c) Good quality absorbent cotton, purchased in one pound packages.

(d) Material for bandages should be the cheapest quality of unbleached cotton.

3. (a)—LARGE PADS

9 inch x 12-inch when completed. Cut gauze 21 inches wide by 18 inches long. Cut non-absorbent cotton 9-inch x 12-inch. Separate this into three layers, as one-third the thickness is sufficient for one pad. Cut absorbent cotton 9-inch x 12-inch, separate this into two layers, as one-half the thickness is sufficient for one pad. To make pad:—

Place one layer of absorbent cotton in centre of gauze, taking care to have the longest dimension of the cotton, that is 12 inches, placed lengthwise of the gauze.

Place one layer of non-absorbent cotton next the absorbent cotton. Fold edges of gauze around cotton, folding first crosswise fold and then lengthwise fold. No sewing is necessary.

3. (b)—SMALL PAD

6 inches wide x 7 inches long when completed. Cut gauze 15 inches wide and 13 inches long. Cut non-absorbent cotton 6 inches wide x 7 inches long. Cut absorbent cotton 6 inches wide x 7 inches long. Otherwise the small pads are made like the large pads.

Note—The absorbent cotton measures about 12 inches wide when taken from the roll. This can be easily stretched to 15 inches, thus making it possible to cut a large pad, 9 inches wide, and a small pad, 6 inches wide, from one width of cotton.

3 (c)—GAUZE COMPRESSES

Are cut 24 inch x 18 inch, and folded to 6-inch x 4-inch.

3 (d)—GAUZE WIPES

Are cut 9-inch x 9-inch, and all edges folded in.

4.—WRAPPING OF DRESSINGS

Surgical Kits are wrapped in packages of 12. Extra pads and compresses can be wrapped in bundles of 12 each. Strong pieces of old linen or factory cotton can be used to wrap dressings.

Two thicknesses of material should be used and bundles fastened securely.

Each package must have contents plainly marked on outside and be labelled sterilized or unsterilized.

5.—STERILIZATION

All surgical dressings must be sterilized at 15 lbs. steam pressure for one hour on two successive days.

Unless it is possible to have the dressings sterilized in a hospital under proper supervision, send dressings unsterilized.

“T” bandages and Triangle bandages also required, but local hospital nurses should be asked to demonstrate these, as they are hard to describe.

Arrangements have been made by the Head Office of the Canadian Red Cross Society to have all such dressings sterilized.

6.—BANDAGES

Bandages are made 2-inch, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 4-inch, 5-inch and 6-inch wide; 5 yards long.

Use cheap grade of unbleached factory cotton.

Bandages must be torn, not cut, and tightly rolled on bandage rolling machine.

Fasten end of bandage with safety pin. (Extra safety pins asked for.)

Pack in bundles of 12.

Label outside, stating number and width of bandages.

It is not necessary to sterilize bandages.

Old linen does not make satisfactory bandages, and should not be used for that purpose.

7.—USES FOR OLD LINEN, COTTON AND FLANNEL

Send only white linen and white cotton. Colored materials are useless.

Boil all linen and cotton before shipping. Old linen and cotton can be used for:—

(a) Wrapping surgical dressings.

(b) Making slings 40 inches square, and triangular bandages of 40-inch square cut in two.

(c) Mouth wipes; cut 4 inches square, put in packages of 500, and wrap securely in two thicknesses of old linen.

(d) Table linen; used for wash cloths; cut 10 inches square. Put in packages of 500, unfolded.

Wrap securely in two thicknesses of old linen.

(e) Dressings or pads; must be demonstrated by hospital nurse.

Flannel.

Abdominal binder, 9 inches wide, 2 yards long, canton flannel. Finish with 3 safety pins.

Old flannel and thin blankets can be used for fomentations.

It is particularly requested that all old linen, cotton and flannel should be absolutely clean when sent to the Red Cross warehouse.

PACKING AND SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

1. Launder all cotton goods, also socks and kneecaps carefully, before sending them, unless material is shrunk before making up.

2. Tie up all articles in dozens or half-dozens, according to size and material.

3. Bed socks, and socks, should be lightly sewn together in pairs, not pinned. Bandages should be fastened by safety pin.

4. Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside every parcel, and a copy also forwarded by mail to the destination of the package, with approximate value of contents.

5. Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge, but charges should be paid at point of despatch and the receipt forwarded to Secretary, 77 King St. East, Toronto, who will make, in due time, a general application for refunds.

6. As far as possible, only one kind of article should be packed in each package; e.g., a case of sheets, a case of socks, etc., etc.

7. Articles subject to duty, such as tobacco in all forms, playing cards, candies and all forms of sugar, all forms of spirits, and soaps, must be

packed in separate cases to facilitate arrangements with Customs.

8. Important—For Red Cross Provincial and City Branches only:—

(a) Small parcels can always be sent in to the Head Office, or Provincial Receiving Centres, but *no large shipment of goods should be made without consulting the Head Office as to the correct destination of the goods, as shipping instructions must vary with the season.*

(b) The Head Office should always receive a copy of Report Form B when goods are shipped to other centres.

(c) Cases should measure 27" x 15" x 15", with rope handles, and bound with hoop iron.



The University of Toronto and the Present War

Though the military organisations of the Canadian Colleges were in a much more rudimentary condition than those of the British Universities, a large contribution has already been made to the Army for the present war from their graduates and undergraduates.

The following is an account of what has been done by the University of Toronto:

FIRST CONTINGENT.

Officers—Lt.-Col. C. H. Mitchell, B.A.Sc., member of the Board of Governors; Lt.-Col. R. D. Rudolf, Professor of Therapeutics; Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott, Associate in Surgery; Major P. Goldsmith, Demonstrator in Oto-Laryngology; Captain G. R. Philp, Demonstrator in Anatomy; Captain P. K. Menzies, Assistant in Clinical Surgery; Captain G. A. Cline, Instructor in University Schools; Captain C. E. Cole, Demonstrator in Therapeutics; Dr. B. E. Clutterbuck, Assistant in Gynaecology; Dr. A. J. Mackenzie, Demonstrator in Medicine, and Mr. E. Owen, Lecturer in German.

According to our most recent information there are, besides the members of the staff, 134 graduates and 86 undergraduates, and of these 137 are officers and 83 privates. The chief electrician and several of the laboratory assistants are also on service, and their places are being kept for them. Professor de Champ, and Messrs. Balbaud and Bibet of the Department of French in University College have been serving with the French Army since the beginning of the war.

SECOND CONTINGENT.

Officers—Lt.-Col. Fotheringham, Associate-Professor of Clinical Medicine, is Chief Medical Officer. Other members of the staff who have been giving their time in preparing for its mobilisation are: Captain J. A. Amyot, Professor of Hygiene; Lt.-Col. J. A. Roberts, Demonstrator in Clinical Surgery; Lt. G. B. Strathy, Demonstrator in Clinical Medicine; Lieut. Bruce Robertson, Assistant in Pathology.

At present our information is quite incomplete, but we have the names of 53 graduates and 63 undergraduates who have been accepted.

ACTION OF THE SENATE AND FACULTIES.

At the opening of the session the Caput, Senate and the Faculty Councils passed regulations to provide that standing should be granted to those who by reason of enlisting had been unable to take their September supplementals; also, that those who had enlisted or who would do so, should be shown the utmost consideration at the end of the session that the University's duty to the public in maintaining professional standards will allow.

It was further decided to discontinue all teaching and laboratory work after four o'clock in the afternoon in order to enable students to take the courses of drill and instruction required by the regulations of the Officers' Training Corps.

THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

In view of the probable establishment of an Officers' Training Corps in the University, a score of junior members of the staff began about September 15th to take drill and instruction to qualify themselves to become officers in the new corps. About October 20th authorisation was received from the Militia Department. Dr. W. R. Lang, Professor of Chemistry, who with the concurrence of the Board of Governors had volunteered for active service but was appointed Instructor for this Military Division, was made Colonel of the new corps. Messrs. C. S. McVicar, A. D. Le Pan, G. N. Bramfitt, C. H. C. Wright, R. H. Hopkins, G. H. Needler, F. C. A. Jeanneret, L. Gilchrist, M. W. Wallace, G. O. Smith, C. N. Cochrane, C. V. Massey, G. M. Smith, E. J. Kylie, G. S. Brett, E. S. Ryerson, A. F. Coventry, G. Gallie, W. F. McPhedran, R. G. Armour, D. Graham, C. R. Young, D. G. Hagarty, A. M. Thomas, A. W. McConnell, W. M. Treadgold, B. M. Morris, H. H. Madill, J. R. Cockburn, J. R. Mitchener, V. E. Henderson, H. R. Hopkins, A. R. Leggo, W. S. Wallace, H. G. Manning, all except three being members of the staff, have been appointed officers. The students enrolled enthusiastically, and though the strength authorised as yet is only 1000, over 1800 have been taking drill.

On Friday, January 22nd, 1500 students with their officers were reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. He addressed them in part as follows: "I wish to express to you my very great satisfaction with the splendid turnout you have given me this evening. When I looked at you and saw how you stood to attention and the admirable way in which you marched past, I saw that your work since you were formed, a very few months ago, has been performed with a will, and I can honestly say that I have never seen better results than you have shown me to-day.

"What pleases me still more is the splendid example you young gentlemen are showing to the whole of Canada. You have come forward at a moment when every man that is able to do anything to help the Empire in a time of stress is needed, and you have done so readily and in a most efficient manner.

"As an old soldier and as Governor-General of Canada, I wish to say that no parade that I have seen—and I have seen many lately—has given me more satisfaction than your parade this evening."

THE WOMEN STUDENTS.

At the same time the women students of the University have shown their determination to be of service by occupying the hours from four to six in the afternoon, when there is no instruction given in the University, with sewing and other work for the Red Cross Society.

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Thank the munificent donation
 of \$40,000 made by Mr H C Hardy
 of Brockville for the maintenance of
 the ~~new~~ ^{of Toronto} ~~new~~ ^{Base} ~~new~~ ^{Base} Hospital
 will it is hoped provide sufficient funds
 for this purpose until the end of the war,
 the Ladies Committee, ^{at the University} which has ~~been~~
^{today} ~~worked for~~ the initial equipment of
 the hospital will continue to ~~work~~
 carry on its work, giving ^{its} ~~any~~ ^{extra}
 surplus to the other Canadian Hospitals
 & the Red Cross. The Ladies Committee
 strongly urge upon those who have been
 co-operating with them in the city or
 province ~~to~~ also to continue their
 work for these other Canadian Hospitals
 & the Red Cross Society.

The No 4 Canadian Base Hospital
(University of Toronto).

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The present war is being carried ^{through} on such a stupendous scale that the resources, hospitals & appliances of the allies will be taxed to the utmost in order to care for our sick & wounded. Britain has called upon the medical profession who have responded so nobly as almost to create a shortage of physicians & surgeons at home. But we are expecting that far greater demands will be made upon the country when the immense armies now being prepared will have been thrown into the conflict.

When Canada sent her first contingent she sent ^{with} many of her best medical men, ^{Before they left with} ~~away~~ ^{of} the Staff of the University of Toronto. With the second Contingent many more have gone & at their head as Assistant Medical Director, our professor, Dr. J.T. Fotheringham Lt. Col.

In addition private beneficence from Canada has equipped two splendid hospitals one at Thorncliffe, another at Liverpool - Dr. Brown, one of our graduates, being in charge of one.

But though the Government provides what is necessary in the way of equipping & maintaining hospitals for its troops in accordance with its regulations, it occurred to members of McGill University that a hospital manned by its own

Spindles.
 Staff, would have advantages over the existing military hospital. Accordingly it offered to select the Staff of the responsible for a base hospital of 520 beds, the Government to pay the Staff including the nurses, ^{provide} ~~to~~ the existing equipment & maintenance. This patriotic offer of McGill was gladly accepted by the Dominion Govt. the War Office & elicited widespread commendation.

The University of Toronto also was eager to be of the utmost service to the country & had somewhat different plans. One of these was the manning of a Casualty Clearing Station which was arranged for early in the year. On further consideration however it was decided that in addition to this the University might ~~also~~ offer a base hospital. The advantages of this would be that men trained with similar scientific ideas & with similar experience in hospitals connected with one university would work together & produce better results than any other body of men could. Next taking with them representatives from the laboratories with whom they had worked at home, they would be able to apply in the field the methods of the best scientific medicine & surgery. The results of such a hospital should be excellent. The men at the front who are serving their country would be assured of receiving in these university hospitals the best medical treatment that Canada could offer.

(There was no lack of ~~men~~ volunteers. To make the selection was the difficulty.) When the University however made its offer to the Militia Department it was informed that the War Office would not accept a base hospital of less than 1040 beds, & that Mr. Gill had to agree to double its offer.

→ The Militia Department authorised the appointment of 9 medical men 73 nurses, & 210 ^{beds +} rank of file. ~~The salaries~~ all of whom are placed on ^{its} ~~the~~ payroll. Also the base equipment & maintenance of the hospital is provided for by the Government. The University was given a perfectly free hand in the selection of the staff, but it was fortunate for the undertaking that Lt. Col. J. A. Roberts, M.C., a member of the department of Surgery had both the military experience & the qualities that make him eminently fitted to command the Hospital. Accordingly he was appointed without hesitation. (Having served in the South African War he can draw ^{upon a most valuable} ~~from~~ experience) ~~most valuable~~ The nurses were nearly all taken from the hospitals that are affiliated with the University. There is thus a ~~most~~ homogeneous unit. The order to organize the hospital was received at the beginning of March, and the personnel was quickly chosen. At once it was seen that if a ~~large~~ hospital ~~to~~ consisting of such a staff was to do its proper

work it must ~~have~~ ^{have an} ~~proper~~ equipment maintenance much beyond that provided by the military regulations. Accordingly two committees were formed - one of members of the Staff & the Governor & the Senate; and the other of ladies connected with the University. The former was to raise funds for the purchase of the best surgical & medical apparatus ^{instruments} & also the necessary laboratory equipment.

This would require a large sum of money. The Committee of ladies ~~was~~ to work, & to secure others to join them, for the supply of the 1040 beds with everything in the way of sheets ^{linen} pillow cases, surgical dressings that would be needed. They were asked to prepare their equipment. (as follows). It was a large order but they worked unremittingly for two months & ~~along with them were~~ institutions in the city & throughout the Province to many of whom the material was supplied which they made into the finished articles. ^{The hospital was provided with the necessary equipment.}

For the purpose of raising funds the committees were amalgamated, & a circular was issued to 13 000 alumni of the University & a few others asking for an initial amount of \$30,000 for equipment. The response has been very generous money coming, as will be seen from the lists published in this paper from all over Canada & from the United States also. As the result of this effort \$50,000 ^{has been} was received. But the

response of women who were willing to work for the hos-
 pital was no less generous, so that ~~it has~~ ^{the hospital before it} left was as
 completely equipped as the staff asked it to be, & ~~also~~
 this equipment means the good will of multitudes of people.

But the initial equipment is only one part of what is
 necessary. The monthly outlay will be heavy while the
 war lasts. To meet this a munificent donation of
 \$40,000 has been made by A.C. Hardy, Esq. B.A., LL.B.
 (Qor.) of Brockville. This splendid gift of a graduate of
 the University has relieved the committee of its anxieties.
 The Ladies Organisation is still being maintained & ~~with~~
~~then~~ it is hoped ~~that~~ the other organisations in the city and
 province will continue their work of making materials for
 the supply that will have to be kept up while the war lasts.
 By ~~the~~ the offer of this hospital the interest of the people of
 the province has been aroused & ~~there~~ ^{because} they have seen the awful
 task that lies ahead of us. These efforts will not die down,
 & they should be directed not only in making all that the
 University Hospital may require, but also in supplying the
 other ~~Canadian~~ ^{other war} Hospitals & in helping the Red Cross Society.

^{(Owing to}
~~the~~ delay because of inability because transport service.
 The University took leave of the hospital on Wednesday May 5. in
 Convocation Hall when the Governors, ~~Staff~~ Senate & Staff were

Toronto General Hospital

M E D I C I N E .

1. Dr. Graham Chambers
2. " C. S. McVicar
3. " H. W. Wookey
4. " O. J. Withrow
5. " G. F. Boyer
6. " N. S. Yellowlees
7. " S. R. D. Hewitt
8. " J. G. Gallie
9. " H. C. Parsons
10. " A. R. Gordon
11. " J. H. McPhedran
12. " A. Fletcher
13. " McGillivray
14. " W. J. Mabey
15. " G. W. Ross
16. " A. H. Rolph
17. " A. Campbell
18. " F. A. Clarkson
19. " W. B. Thistle
20. " R. J. MacMillan
21. " S. Johnston
22. " J. J. Page
23. " H. J. Shields
24. " C. K. Clarke
25. " A. McPhedran
26. " R. D. Wesley
27. * R. Heme

Toronto General Hospital

SURGEONS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mr. I. H. Cameron | 15. Dr. B. P. Watson |
| 2. Dr. A. Primrose | 16. " F. A. Cleland |
| 3. " H. A. Bruce | 17. " W. E. Wilson |
| 4. " G. A. Bingham | 18. " W. McKeown |
| 5. " F. N. G. Starr | 19. " W. B. Hendry |
| 6. " C. L. Starr | 20. " F. W. Marlow |
| 7. " E. S. Ryerson | 21. " G. Silverthorn |
| 8. " R. E. Gaby | 22. " A. A. McDonald |
| 9. " N. Shenstone | 23. " A. S. Moorhead |
| 10. " W. J. O. Malloch | 24. " J. A. McCollum |
| 11. " A. H. Perfect | |
| 12. " S. M. Hay | |
| 13. " C. B. Shuttleworth | |
| 14. " J. Roberts | |

Toronto General Hospital

SKIN.

1. Dr. E. J. Trow
2. Dr. D. King Smith

NOSE AND THROAT.

1. Dr. D. J. G. Wishart
2. Dr. O. Boyd
3. Dr. E. Boyd

LABORATORY.

1. Dr. Duncan Graham
2. Dr. Wetts
3. Dr. C. J. Imrie
4. Dr. R. G. Armour
5. Dr. A. H. Caulfield
6. Dr. R. Sharpe
7. Dr. H. Detweiler
8. Dr. J. A. Amyot

EYE.

1. Dr. D. McLennan
2. Dr. W. E. Lowry

GENITO-URINARY

1. Dr. Pearce.

Resident
Superintendent

Toronto General Hospital

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Nurses who are graduates of the Toronto General Hospital
or of the Toronto General Hospital staff, recommended for enlistment.

For Enlistment:-

1. Miss Annie Bartley
2. Miss Dickison (now on Service)

For Training Staff

3. Miss Jessie A. Gray
4. Miss Lizzie McEachern
5. Miss Allard
6. Miss E. Jeff. Clarke (already enlisted)
7. Mrs. Sarah M. Driver
8. Miss Vera Campbell
9. Miss L. A. Gault
10. Miss E. L. Moore
11. Miss Jean Alport
12. Miss Mary I. Richardson
13. Miss Anna E. Groom
14. Miss Kathleen Adams
15. Miss Jessie F. Scott
16. Miss Margaret McEart
17. Miss Margaret E. Owen
18. Miss May Davie
19. Miss Miss Elizabeth Fraser
20. Miss Mary Agnes Kent
21. Miss Mary Elizabeth Fletcher
22. Miss Alice E. Jones

Toronto General Hospital

Toronto General Hospital List (Continued)

23. Miss A. Berta Blairling
24. Miss Cath. I. Stewart
25. Miss Emily L. Richmond
26. Miss Jenn. E. Martin
27. Miss A. A. Campbell
28. Miss Elizabeth Harris
29. Miss Irene Pearl Courtice
30. Miss S. Agnes Campbell
31. Miss A. Vera Fox
32. Miss Daisy Dean
33. Miss Augustine
34. Miss Rudy Peterkin
35. Miss Marjorie Carmichael
36. Miss L. Stevenson
37. Miss Anette Fieldie
38. Miss F. F. Selbreith
39. Miss Effie Schelahn
40. Miss Clara E. White
41. Miss Agatha V. Seabie
42. Miss Agnes Wood

Toronto General Hospital

Nurses Recommended for Discharge from the Hospital for Sick Children

1. Miss Elmer A. Brewer
2. " Coriel MacKay
3. " Henri M. Austin
4. " Mary Darling
5. " Elizabeth May Johnston
6. " Stella Mary Holloway
7. " Alice Grindley
8. " Gertrude L. Spenser
9. " Sam S. Keefer (?)
10. " Florence Charteris
11. " Mary Livonia Adams
12. " Helen Harrington
13. " Lillian Talbot
14. " Grace Jartine Ferguson

Toronto General Hospital

Nurses Recommended from the Staff of St. Michael's Hospital.

Miss Gertrude Gibson

- " Anna Doyg
- " Eva Dunn
- " Annie Mary Christie
- " Ida MacQuinlan
- " Gertrude Mulvaney
- " Helen Sibbald
- " Frances Slominska
- " Nellie Turner

Toronto General Hospital

Nurses Recommended for Enlistment from the Staff of Western Hospital.

1. Miss Lena Alva Davis
2. " Agnes Morton
3. " Hazel Lucas
4. " Emma Frances Elliott
5. " Kathleen Annanish Ross
6. " Helen Langdon
7. " Jean Fosken
8. " Helen Baker
9. " Nettie L. Tuckett
10. " Lucy Dowling
11. " Sadie Ritchie
12. " Sadie B. Jackson

Toronto General Hospital

Nurses Recommended for Enlistment from Grace Hospital.

1. Miss Cummings
2. Miss Cecil M. Holden

Nurses Recommended for Enlistment from St. John's Hospital.

1. Miss Smith

Nurses not attached to any local Institution.

1. Miss Irene Robertson
2. Miss Wilson.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,

TORONTO, APRIL 9TH, 1915.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM—

As you are probably aware, the War Office through the Dominion Government has accepted the offer from the University of Toronto of a Hospital of 1,040 beds for overseas service in France. The Government will provide the equipment required by military regulations. In order, however, that the Hospital may render the best service to the wounded it is necessary to raise in addition a large amount of money that will be used for supplies in connection with the general routine of the Hospital and also for the equipment that the surgeons and physicians will need.

For this purpose the sum of at least \$30,000 is required at once. Already about \$15,000 has been contributed. Though large contributions are being made, one of \$2,500 having been received, the smallest amounts will be gratefully accepted. Contributions should be made payable to Dr. A. Primrose, Secretary of the Medical Faculty, or to Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, 112 College Street, Treasurer of the Ladies' Committee.

Large quantities of sheets, socks, hospital shirts, bandages, and of all kinds of surgical and medical supplies will be required. If graduates and friends of the University in different localities will undertake to get circles in their communities to be responsible for sending in from time to time contributions either of money or of the above-mentioned supplies, their endeavour will be greatly appreciated. Supplies are to be sent to the Red Cross Society, 77 King Street East, Toronto, and marked "No. 4 Canadian General Hospital (University of Toronto)".

In order to avoid wasteful effort on the part of our helpers, specifications as to the kind of supplies required are given in the Red Cross circular, copies of which, if not already on hand, may be secured by sending a post card to 77 King Street East, Toronto.

It is requested that notification be sent at once to either Dr. Primrose or Mrs. Starr as to what is being undertaken.

The Hospital will, it is expected, be ordered to the front almost immediately. The large company of physicians and surgeons and their helpers may indeed have gone forward before this circular reaches those to whom it is addressed. The demands made upon us may be sudden and very heavy. Promptness as well as generosity in aid will promote greatly the efficiency of the work undertaken.

R. A. FALCONER,

President.

SOPHIA H. WRONG,

Convener of Ladies' Finance Committee.

(5-9-14-13431)

TO BE ENCLOSED WITH
LETTER

To..... Dr. R. A. Falconer,
Pres't, University of Toronto
Toronto.

TORONTO, APRIL 17TH, 1915.

DEAR SIR,

The University of Toronto is appealing to the people of Ontario for help in making the hospital, which it is sending for overseas service on the authority of the Dominion Government and with the approval of the War Office, as well fitted to do its work as it is possible to make it.

The reason for this appeal is that the Militia Department provides only the equipment of an ordinary base hospital, but a hospital ministering to the brave men who are risking their lives for our country and for us should have not only the bare necessities, but every appliance known to medical science to enable it to do its work with the greatest degree of efficiency.

The forty physicians and surgeons in charge are all connected with the University. They are among the best known and most skilful in Canada, and are making great sacrifices in devoting themselves to this work. They are entitled to receive loyal support.

In all probability the hospital will proceed to the front almost immediately. It is certain that the demands upon it for the care of the wounded will be very heavy and it is desirable that anything that is to be done should be done quickly. "The next few months will probably be the decisive period of the War" (the Lord Mayor of London, *The Times*, 1st April).

You have been selected by a joint committee of the Governors and the Senate of the University to co-operate with the graduates and local Alumni Association of the University. *Will you personally interest yourself and see that this is done. The need is very urgent.*

This Committee fully realizes that large contributions and great sacrifices have already been made by very many to alleviate the sufferings caused by the present war, but it firmly believes that no more worthy call than this has yet been made in Canada in the interests of the cause which is so dear to all and upon the success of which the peace of the world and the future safety of our civilization so largely depend. All self-denial that we who stay at home can make is not too much when compared with the self-sacrifice of the men who are risking life itself in our behalf.

The accompanying circular will give you information regarding the hospital which will be of assistance.

We hope to have your personal interest in this most important undertaking, and remain,

Yours very truly,

W. K. GEORGE,
For the Board of Governors.

ANGUS MacMURCHY,
For the Senate.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
5300 S. DICKINSON DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TEL: 773-936-5000
FAX: 773-936-5001

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